TO LET—Two Stores beautifully situated, in the new buildings (now nearly complete) on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and Reade street, (known as the La Buildings).

a large and convenient Basement, well calculated for an 'Saloon, &c.

several convenient Stores in the second story, suitable rechant Tailors, Fashiounble Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.

er with a variety of Rooms in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, autitable for Offices, Frivate Pa lors with folding doors, es and Bedrooms attached; with Rooms suitable for the Painters, Daguerreotypes and Exhibition Rooms, &c. se persons wanting reoms of the above description, are red to call and examine the same. Enquire on the premises.

HOWARD HOTEL, NEW YORK

THOMAS & ROE, PROPRIETORS.

THIs well known establishment, at the corner of its town of the property of the control of the corner of its town of the corner of its town opened under the direction and proprietorship of undersigned, by whom its high reputation, as an Hotel of rat class, will, it is hoped, be fully austained. It has been note may be a considered the corner of the corne

provements, ofts on the southerly side of 14th street, between the avenues, in an improving neighborhood. Its ou the southerly side of 14th acret, near the 8th

m\*cc 16 Wilnter, 16 Wilner, 16 Wilner,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ABOUT FIFTY ACRES of choice Lund in the 2th and, in the city of Brooklyn, fronting the New York sy, and commanding a beautiful prospect. The situation of the commanding and beautiful prospect. The situation of John's BERGEN, ja29 lm\*rc

ate circumstances.

—Five three story Brick Houses, of a similar kind, on the ty side of Greenwich Lanc or Avenue, near the Eighth te, and opposite the large square.

—The three story Brick House, with a Store underneath, a casterly side of the Eighth Avenue, between 13th and treets, with marble mantels, allding doors, Croton of the above Stores are excellent stands for business, and

parte from the dwelling parts if required, there being covered areas in front for fuel, &c. G. H. WINTER.

(i) In re

(i) In re

(ii) In re

(ii) In re

(iii) In

HANLINE & OSTHEIMER, Importers, No. 3 Bank street, second story.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES

HANLINE & OSTHEIMER, Importers, No. 3 Bank street, ment of Looking Glass Plates, from 3 by 7 to 46 by 20; Folished Plate & Indiaw Glass, from 18 by 12 to 66 by 40. Also, a complete assortment of Toilet Glasses, Spectacles, Snuff Boyes Begar Cases, together with a variety of other German and French Goods, which they offer on the most favorable terms. Ja23 im \*\*shx\*

ONE WEEK LATER

FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Packet Ship Roscius. Highly Important News. ENCLISH MOVEMENT IN FRANCE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Firmness in the Cotton Market. TREMENDOUS GALES. Etc. Etc.

The splendid line ship Roscius, Capt. Eldridge, arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She sailed thence on the 12th ult.

The news in every point of view is important. It will be seen that England, taking Calhoun's famous despach into consideration, has commencted States. England seeks an alliance with France to oppose the annexation of Texas to this Union That country is willing to abandon the right of search if France will accept of the proposed alliance. Against an immense import at Liverpool, cotton

had maintained its price. The English money market was buoyant. The packet ship Liverpool, hence, made her last assage out in 15 days and 17 hours.

No positive tidings of the missing packets by this arrival. The St. Patrick, hence, at Liverpool, reports see

ing, on the 24th of December, in lat. 41, lon. 59, a ship of about 800 tons, bottom up, coppered, with her stern boat and spars floating near her. This may have been the Normandie. The England was 730 tons, and the United

States 650 tons. The above wreck, however, could not have been one of them. It was currently reported that her majesty has ap-

pointed Sir Henry Pottinger Governor General of Canada, in the place of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is seriously indisposed.

Ireland was quiet. O'Connell was

The gale of the 11th and 12th of December was terribly severe. Accounts of disasters by it were couring into England. We have facts enough to show that that gale was at least twenty-five degrees of longitude in width.

A guano island has been discovered in the neighborhood of Saldanha Bay, which, being within the limit of the British Cape Colony, had been claimed on behalf of that government, and licenses would be granted to vessels to load at £1 per ton. Spain remained without much charge. That oor country suffers.

The church question in England continues to one of interest there.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to shoo the Duke of Normandy. All apprehensions respecting Dr. Woolff are now at an end, as he has arrived in safety at Bombay.

The amount of money levied for poor's rate in England and Wales, in 1844, was £7.085,595, of which £5,208,075 were expended for the relief of

Arrangements have been made by the Admiral-ty, for the conveyance of the mails between Suez and Calcutta and China.

The Presse states that the typhus fever at presen raging among the oxen in Germany is completely incurable, and that no preventive measure can protect animals from its attack.

The Prussian Government have addressed to the German Diet a demand to suppress gaming establishments in every town in Germany.

A rare phenomenon in the north of Europe—a violent shock of an earthquake has been experienced in the province of Christiania. The weather at the time was serene, and the cold 32 decreases a series of the cold 32 decreases.

The sugar culture is rapidly extending in Pe-

There has been an increase of no fewer than 333 fires in London; the number in 1843 being 593, whilst those during the past year, 1844, have amounted to 926.

SIR CHARLES MSTOALPE—We take the following from the London Spectator:—Sir Charles Metcalfe is dying. It is useless to conceal this deplorable intelligence, much as it will grieve all whom it reaches. It is well known that Sir Charles suffered for many years from some cancer-like tumor in his face, and that one object of his return from Jamaica was to undergo an operation. A second operation, we believe, was performed in Canada; but the insedious advance of the malady has not been checked. It has recently destroyed the sight of one eye. Nevertheless, so complete is the sufferer's rastery over himself—such his greatness of mind and thorough devotion to public duties, that the fact of his danger is not known in Canada. We wish ourniformation were of a kind to be doubted; but we understand that the inevitable result mutbe death, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe's friends dare not wish delay to that relief. A correspondent of the Times says that he has had the pleasure of corresponding with the medical attendart, whom the present government sent out, on the recommendation of the first medical authority; and it is a source of the greatest pleasure to be able to state that so valuable a life as Sir Charles Metcalfe's is not in the imminent danger represented. Another correspondent of the same paper says—the caerest relative that Sir Charles Metcalfe has in this country, received on the Slat of December last, a letter from him, dated Montreal, Ilth of December, written with his own hand, in a more cheerful tone than those that have been lately received. The distressing account, therefore, in the Spectator must sately be exaggerated.

PUSEVISM.—Another important movement has taken place in the diocese of Exeter. This is no less than the adoption, at a most influential meeting in the Cathedral city, of a memorial to her Majesty, as the temporal head of the church, to order a revision of the rubric, with the view to the set lement of the existing disputes, and to he great have to the seal, the intelligence, the pity, and the

tered; but another rubric occurs, inconsistent with the above, at the conclusion of the communion service, where we read, "That upon Sundays and holidays, if there be no communion, shall be said all that is appointed at the communion until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here on earth."

This affords a striking justification of the proceedings of the laity of Exeter, while it exposes the ignorance and reproves the folly of those who pin their faith to the rubric as if it were infallible. It likewise throws light upon the mandate of the Bishop of Exeter to his clergy, "to return to a full observance of the rubric, falling short of their prescribed part in nothing;" or, rather, it makes the darkness of that mandate visible, and strongly suggests the necessity of a further revelation, pointing out what really is the "prescribed part" of the clergy in such cases as that which we have just cited. Liverpool Courier.

Great Foot Race.—The great foot race on the

clergy in such cases as that which we have just cited.—Liverpool Courier.

Great Foot Rack.—The great foot race on the 6th ult. between Jackson, the American deer, and Shephard, of Birmingham, for £100 a side, was one of the greatest performances on record, and was in every respect most excellently conducted. Gannick Corner, two miles beyond Barnet, was selected as the scene of action, and thither an assemblage of 3000 persons, with fewer roughs than we are in the habit of meeting with at such races, assembled. Betting was 5 to 4 on Shephard, and the money was being laid out freely. The contest was to ascertain which of the men could perform the greatest distance in one hour, and some good sums were speculated on the question of distance that would be accomplished. The preliminaries having been arranged, the men both took their stations at the 13th milestone to walk to the 12th and return. The start was taken at a railroad speed, Shephard just leading; and on their return, after having performed the two miles in 10 minutes 10 seconds, they were in the same position. They continued in this way for a considerable period, their speed exceeding the expectations of even the most sanguine of their backers. The first six mites were performed in 31 minutes 15 seconds, and they appeared to be almost as fresh as at the moment of starting, and were close to each other. At the conclusion of the 10th mile Shephard began to exhibit symptoms of distress, and directly afterwards he fell to the ground. Jackson proceeded at a slackened pace for the remainder of the way, and the one hour had passed as he was 100 yards from the eleventh mile. The winner was trained by the great Robert Fuller.

It appears to be conceded that the government

It appears to be conceded that the government has already arranged the terms of the frumored treaty with his Holiness the Pope, regarding the Irish bishoprics.

trish bishoprics.

The Earl of Devon arrives in Dublin on the 15th.
There are thirty-eight clerks employed at the Castle in preparing for the Land Commission Report.

EMIGRATION FROM BELFAST IN 1844—Canada,
2496; Prince Edward's Island, 167; St. John's, N.
B, 35; United States, 70; West Indies, 16. Total,

B. 35; United States, 70; West Indies, 10. 10.21, 2784.

On the 1st of January, 1845, there were 372 vessels registered in Belfast. Of these there are 106 engaged in the foreign trade, and 36 of them are above 400 tons burden. In the coasting trade there are 266 vessels engaged, making a total of 372, which was an increase on the previous year.

Tipperary, which possesses such a bad eminence in the annals of crime, has not been remiss during the past year in paying the repeal rent, though not noted for its readiness in paying any other kind of rent. From January to December 23, the repeal subscriptions of the county amounted to £3034 9s. 3d.

The Conciliation Hall, on the 6th ult., was thinly attended by the decent repealers. Mr. Mullin, a barrister, was in the chair. Mr. O'Connell sent £51 for his family subscription, and stated that he has been so employed on the pernicious Charitable Bequests Bill that he could not forward his address to the Irish people. Hegave notice of a motion for arrangements during the next session of parliament which may preclude the necessity of repeal members attending in London. A letter was read from Tom Steele, stating that he had pacified Leitrim. The speakers were Mr. M'Nevin, Mr. O'Brian and Mr. O'Hea. The rent was announced to be £249. The new movement in Ireland is a curious one, and the result of it will determine an important point, viz. whether the Roman Catholic Bishops in that country are allowed the free and uncontrolled exercise of private judgment—whether, in point of fact, they are the guides or the ornamented slaves of the seditious laity.

It will be recollected that by the Charitable Bequests Act, which passed in the last session of parliament, power was granted to the crown to appoint ten commissioners to carry out its provisions. As the act affected the property of Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, five Roman Catholics were nominated and have accepted the office, three of whom are Biskops.

The act is deaounced by John M'Hale of Tuam, and by Daniel O'Connell, and all the furious bigots and senseless dupes of the repeal faction, as a grievous interference with the rights of "The Church." In fact, the sore part is this—the crafity and dishonest priests and friars will, for the future, but the rights of "The Church." In fact, the sore part is this—the crafity and dishonest priests and friars will, for the future, but the rights of "The Church." In fact, the sore part is this—the crafity and dishonest priests and friars will, for the future, but the rights of "The Church." In fact, the sore part is this—the crafity and dishonest priests and friars will, for the future, but the rights of "The Churc

and senseless dupes of the repeal faction, as a grievous interference with the rights of "The Church." In fact, the sore part is this—the crafty and dishonest priests and friars will, for the future, be prevented from extorting money from dying penitents. In consequence of this denunciation, and the torrent of vulgar aspersion which has been poured upon them, the three commissioner-bishops are placed in a position of much perplexity, if not of danger. In Dublin we find that the chapels, more immediately under Dr. Murray's inspection, were almost deserted on Sunday last, while the friaries, and other chapels, were usually crowded. In Dr. Crolly's district the proofs of disobedience, resentment, and hostility to the bishop, are much more decided. He has two large chapels in Drogheda which may be said to be "To Let," for since his name was published in the list of commissioners, they have been completely abandoned and shunned. In other parts of his district similar feelings prevail; and it is asserted that the whole of Roman Catholic commissioners, at least the three bishops, will be compelled to resign the office they accepted, as we most conscientiously believe, for the good of the Roman Catholic Church itself, and her members generally, in Ireland.

In this usurpation of authority by the mob, we perceive the seeds of much evil. When the feet dictate to the head—when the source of authority is from below, not from above—when the prelate must obey a car driver, a tinker, a bill-sticker, and the sweeper of a crossing—it is, indeed, time for bishops to "set their houses in order," and kings to look out for an ark, for the cry of "No bishop." has invariably been succeeded by that of "No king!" and both have fallen together.

Some persons may not be displeased with this state of things in Ireland. We cannot say we are of their number. We can neither coincide nor sympathise with them. We have no apprehensions from absolute power in one person, or is an oligarichy, in this country; but we have not the same confidence i

France.

The reception of Friday at the Tuilleries was, perhaps the most numerous in ladies that has hitherto taken place. The number of English ladies was considerable, and it was remarked that it was with them particularly that the King remained longest in conversation. The dresses of the ladies generally were exceedingly splendid and in good taste.

longest in conversation. The dresses of the ladies generally were exceedingly splendid and in good taste.

The Constitutionnel of Monday aunounces that M. Guizot was about to cede the establishment of Albreds to England, in return for the right possessed by English vessels to carry on the gum trade under sail on the coast of Portendick.

The Siecle suggests a singular compromise. It is, that England is disposed to concede the right of search, on condition that the French cabinet joins that of London to obtain a European declaration against the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Accounts have been received by the French government from the Marquesss to the 10th July, at which date a perfect understanding existed between the French and the natives, and every thing was going on satisfactorily.

From Marseilles, most dreadful accounts have been received of disasters committed by the late storms. It appears certain that no less than eighty vessels were lost in the Black Sea, the greater portion of them insured in France.

The ministerial question was still the subject of conversation and speculation in the French capital on Wednesday.

The English theatrical company were to perform, by command, at the Tuilleries, on Thursday next.

The French Ministry appears to be in a critical

intentions; but refused this mark of public sympathy, declaring that he had dons nothing but obey the orders of his government, and that it was for it to blame or recompense him.

The receipts of the Customs at the port of Havre during the last year amounted to \$26,898,1206., being an increase of 1,309,098f. upon those of 1843. Upon foreign sugars alone the produce was 2,203,394f., being an increase of 421,617t. There was a decrease in the navigation duties of 142,494f.

Crim Con. in Paris.—We mentioned some time back a curious case which occurred in the Rue Dauphin, where it was said that the wife of a Peer of France had, with her lover, a poor student, escaped from the just anger of her husband, by getting out of the garret, and crossing the roots of several houses at the risk of her life. It appears, from an application made on Friday to the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, for a separation from bed and board on the part of her husband, that though some of the minor circumstances were misstated, yet all the main points of the story were correct. The husband is not a Peer of France, but a person of great celebrity in the arts. Suspecting the conduct of his wife, he had got her watched, and the result of the investigation which was to discover her place of rendezvous in the Rue Dauphin. It appears that after her escape and return home she was so much borne down by fatigue, bodily and mental, that she avowed her fault, and it was on this acknowledgment that the husband brought his action for a separation. The Counsel for the wife confined himself to demanding that one of the three children should be left with the mother until the age of seven years. But the Court, in pronouncing the separation, ordered the three children to be placed exclusively under the father's care.—Galigmani.

Madrid journals and letters to the 27th Dec, bring

the three children to be placed exclusively under the father's care.—Galignani.

Spain.

Madrid journals and letters to the 27th Dec. bring us an account that the discussion on the Reform Bill still occupies the Senate. A motion was made by the Duke de Gor to restore the archbishops and bishops to their rights of sitting and voting in the Senate, but fell to the ground for the want of a seconder, after a violent opposition on the part of the ministers who were present. Another effort was made to re-establish the right of holding hereditary seats, but it was equally unsuccessful. Her Majesty has sanctioned the law authorizing the oabinet to make organic laws by royal decree. Rumours continued to prevail of a break up of the cabinet, but received no credit in well informed quarters. The commission of the budget has named M. Burgos president, and M. Pueri-y-Bautis a secretary. The rumour gained ground that Baron de Meer was coming to Madrid to preside over the Supreme Council of War and of the Marine, and that he would be succeeded in the government of Catalonia by General Jose de Concha.

Tranquility prevailed in Arragon. Arms have been given to respectable inhabitants of towns as a means of putting down banditti. It is said that as a means of giving employment, it is proposed to demolish the fortifications raised during the late war. In the Senate, the discussion upon the reform of the constitution continued, but did not offer much interest. The debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the Clergy Bill was to be resumed the 2d Jan. The President of the Council had issued invitations for a grand banquet for New Year's Day.

M. Mon was to bring forward his budget on the

Mr. Mon was to bring forward his budget on the 6th. Gen. Shelly has been appointed Captain General of Catalonia in place of the Baron De Meer, and not Gen. Concha, as was at first announced.—The resignation of Deputies seems to be infectious. The Count of Revillegigedo, and several others, have tollowed the example of the Marquis of Viluma and his friends. A treaty of extradition is spoken of between Spain and Portugal.

The Madrid Gazette publishes the law autho-

The Madrid Gazette publishes the law authorised by the Government to regulate the organization of the municipalities, provincial deputations, &c.

tions, &c.

The committee of the Senate has adopted the bill proposed by the Government for the suppression of the slave trade, without any modification. The discussion on the Reform of the Constitution Bill was continued in the sitting of the Senate on that day, when the last paragraph relative to the organization of the Senate was adopted; but the discussion on the bill had not terminated at the close of the sitting.

close of the sitting.

The Clamor Publico announces, on what it calls positive authority, that Zurbano has succeeded in getting out of Spain.

Portugal.

Lisbon letters to the 31st ult. have been received. The two ministers, Cabral and Castro, had been raised to the peerage. The chamber were to assemble on the 2d inst. There is a rumor that Zurbano had arrived in Portugal, and that he had also let the country. The weather had been excessively wet, nothing but torrents of rain accompanied by heavy gales of wind from the southward. The contracts for improving the bar of Oporto, are described as a species of most consummate jobbing. The Duke of Palmella was to sail for England.

Raphael and Sonshave received from the Hague the Royal decree of 2d January, of which the fol-lowing are the heads:— To afford the holders of the remaining Five per

To afford the holders of the remaining Five per Cents, being now 37,385,400 guilders, another opportunity of voluntary conversion to Four per Cents, books are opened from Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1845, till further notice, or till twenty millions guilders are subscribed; but at all events not later than Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The price of the Four per Cents, (with interest from 1st of October last,) to be given in exchange for Five per Cents so converted, is fixed at 981 per cent. The holder receives out for each 100 guilders 11 guilders in money, and one-third per cent. for difference of interest from the 1st of October to 1st of January last.

Algiers.

Algiers.

The greatest tranquility reigns throughout Algeria—such is the safety of the high roads, that the diligences are no longer protected by a military escort. Abd-el-Kader has not moved a single step since the treaty of Tangier—his adherents have, in a great part, deserted him, and those who remain faithful are in such a deplorable condition, that they live on the charity of the Angads and Beni-Snassens.

Theatricals.

Mdlle. Cerito is engaged at Rome for the Carni-val, having lately concluded a few representations at Bologna.

at Bologna.

Sheridan Knowles has written an opera for Messrs. Cramer & Co. They are to find a composer for the music.

Knowles has written a five act comedy for the Haymarket, in blank verse. Douglas Jerrold has a prose five act comedy also at that theatre, to be produced when "Old Heads and Young Hearts" ceases to be attractive.

produced when "Old Heads and Young Hearts" ceases to be attractive.

Count Iselli, an Hungarian magnate and possessor of an estate worth £22,000 sterling annually, is about to marry Mademoiselle Catherine Evers, one of the most celebrated vocal performers in Germany.

Markets.

London Monry Markt, Jan. 9, 4 P. M.—Public Securities have been firm and steady to day, but still with little increase of business. Consuls were last sold at 1003; Redu ced 101; the New Three and-a-Quarter per Cents 1044; Bank Stock, 211; india ditto, 2804; Exchequer Bills, 63 65; and India Bonds 78 pm.

In the discount market the value of money is lower. First-class bills are doing at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and there is abundance of money offered on call at 12 per cent.

The Revenue—An abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britishin, in the years and quarters ended the 5th of January, 1844 and 1846, showing the increase or decrease thereof:—

Years Ending January 5.

174.487 12.160.111 265.04

Customs, £19.073,19 20 278.672 1,305,453

Excise, 1174,867 12.160.111 365.04

Scamps 6476,155 661:390 185,235

Taxes 1909 1809 180,203 185,203

From ty tax, 5.219,2 0 575,664

Poat Office, 52,000 675,000 85,000

Miscellaneous. 1.634,741 693,659 911.111

Total ordinary revenue. 249,078,168 50,081,887 2,002,494 998,775

QUARTERS ENDED JANUARY

1844 1845 Incr.

- \$4,766,968 4,992,135 135,167

- 3,030,771 3,230 940 200,169

1 523,853 1,601,658 76,605

1,898,857 1,880,990 1,653

ax 454,415 487,541 33,125

e 143,000 146,006 3,000

adds 30,600 50,600 20,000

accus, 11,917 9,190 Total ordinary rev. £11,829,681 12,307,054 481,100 Imprest and other m nevs. 50,136 146,759 96,623 Repayment of advances, 332,060 250 980 ...

having been followed by further supplies of wheat and barley from our own coast, and oats from Scetland and Ireland, the trade was rather dull this morning. Factors remsined firm, however, and the trifling business done was at similar prices to those current on Monday last. Holders of foreign free wheat were likewise unwilling to accept lower terms, but the inquiry having become extremely languid the iransactions were on a strictly retail scale. Flour hung heavily on band; ship marks, which crept up in value towards the close of last month about 2s. per sack, have again lost part of that advance; but in prices of town-made flour little or no change has occurred for some weeks past. The late arrivals of barley, added to what was previously on the market, afforded a liberal display of samples to day. Really fine malting qualities were nevertheless scarce, and, whilst the prices of superior sorts are rather tending upwards, great deficulty was experienced to-day in deposing of secondary descriptions at former rates. Malt was very unsaleable, but not actually cheaper. In oats a fair amount of business was done at the recent decline. Beans sold in small quantities on much the same terms as before; and all kinds of peas were in request at fully previous prices.

Livesprose. Corron Marker, Friday, P. M., Jan 10.—The large import this week (71,456 bales) has had little or no effect on prices, and we close at our last quotations for all kinds. The demand, though by no means animated, has been steady, and generally by the trade. Sea Islands are without change. Taken on speculation, 1800 American for exportation, 250 American and 50 Surat.

The prices declared by the Committee of Brokers this week for fair cotton, are, Bowed 44d, Mobile 44d, Orleans 441.

week for fair cotton, are, Bowed 474, stocked 484.

Sales from the 4th to the 10th instant, inclusive—180
Sea Island 10 a 16; 9970 Bowed 3 a 4 4; 8750 Orleans 8; 46; 4690 Mobile 3 a 5; 1200 Fernambuce 5; a 6;; 820 Bahin 4 a 5; 820 Maranham 4 a 5; 1030 Egyptian 5; a 11; 760
Surat 2; a 3 Total amount of bales, 26,300.

Corrow Trade.—The following circular of a Liverpool cotton broker touches upon points well worthy the consideration of the trade, the public generally, and the government.

sideration of the trade, the public generally, and the vernment.

The trade is now happilly placed in a more satisfactory state than it has been for many years back; the stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain. 903 000 bales, being new in better proportion to the weighty interests depending upon it, and forming a supply for 37 weeks at the average rate of the yearly home consumption. For many years the stock varied from 10 to 12 weeks' home consumption—a hazardous position, considering the multitude in this country whose support depended on the supply.

years the stock varied from 10 to 12 weeks' home consumption—a hazardous position, considering the multitude in this country whose support depended on the supply.

The present stock, large as it is, is not more than is necessary to make the trade safe; prices are, fortunately, in due proportion.

With regard to the prospects of consumption in the ensuing year, the spinners will no doubt employ the time to the best advantage, if they be let alone; if molested, they know their remedy.

For the prospects of supply—According to all accounts the growth of the crop now gathered has been abundant; but then those accounts are transatiantic, and subject to mistake, nor is there a certainty that the mistake will always be on the same side.

When the speculators gave 6½ for fair bowed, in the beginning of last February, they made their appeal to time for the justification of their proceedings. Time decided against them.

Fair bowed is now at 4½d, and those who use cotton, and who are averse to hold a stock proportionate to their probable wants, likewise in turn make their appeal to time, whose decisions are impartial.

There is one point at issue to which the spinners and manufacturers of cotton ought immediately, and with enargy, before it be too late, to attend, by memorial to the Government of this country. If the United States be allowed to usurp they call it to annex) the territory of Texas, the control of the Cotton trade will fall into their hands. No cotton, save that produced in Texas, will stand in competition with Bewed and Orleans. The United States of the disposal of their cotton, which Great Britain does on them for the necessary supply. Let any man make and try to sell justians, or, indeed, almost any article of extensive sale, out of any cotton grown in Asia. Africa, or South America, instead of Bowed and Orleans, and he will soon be made sensible of his error. In the two last year, with every temptation, the British spinners have not dared to use more than one pound weight of East India against nine pound

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Jonuary 10—At our Corn Exchange this morning the secondary runs of Irish wheat which in the early part of the week receded 1d to 2d, nearly recovered the decline then satted, and really good qualities of red made 6s 10d per 70lb. English and foreign wheats likewise. continued to be held steadily at the full rates of Tnesday, although in any description of this grain, the sales an the whole were but moderate in amount Flour, et all descriptions, remained in rather limited request, but generally supported late prices. Barley and Melt continued to meet a slow difficult sale on terms exercise, cough to these last coted and Rente se well as

rain, the sales an the whole were but moderate in amount Flour, et all descriptions, remained in rather limited request, but generally supported late prices. Barley and Melt continued to meet a slow difficult sale on terms exarcely equal to those last noted; and Beans as well as Peas were saleable, in retail quantities alone, at our previous quotations. Oats, at the commencement of the market, were held at an advance of id to 1d per 45lb; the milers, however, failing to attain any improvement, the trade-oncluded rather heavily at former prices. Oatmeal, in the absence of the usual number of country buyers to-day, also moved off less freely than heretofore, but without any decided change in value.

Liversool. Paovision Market, January 10.—The import of Irish Butter is again light, and helders have evinced increase diamness; the demand is only mod rate, very call prices have been obtained, and still dull of sale, and rather lower in value. In Beef sad Pork we have no new feature to report, excepting the latter article, which fully maintain the late advanced prices. Tallow is extremely dull of sale, especially the finer sorts, and Petersburg yellow candle has in some instances been sold at 41s per cwt. In American Lard little business has been done, but prices are ogain rather firmer, some very fine leaf Lard, in kegs, having brought 43s, and good quality, in barrels, 37s to 37s 91 per cwt.

State of Trades—Marchesters, Friday Evening, Jan 10.—We have had since Tuesday an improving demand for cloth, and also at fully as good prices as were current on that day. The market is indeed most healthy, and inception of the manufacturer any thing but a desirable one. Yarns are also more brisk of sale; indeed, to purchase a large lot from offirm is supposed impossible. Prices are getting up

Braddon, Jan 9.—As the demand for piece goods is now decidedly more than the present limited production, the stocks are now rapidly on the decline; yarns however, are dearer, and this makes the position of the manufacturer any thing but

STATISTICS OF COVINGTON, KY.—The following are the statistics of our city for the present year.—
We give them with those of '44, that the growth of our place may be seen:

Real Estate, \$933, 205
Stores and Groc's \$35, 560
Slaves \$35,700
Tythes. 769
Males between 5 and 10. 415
Females. 435
Total whites \$3,103
Slaves. 129
Free Blacks 21

FATAL OCCURRENCE .- We learn that about two FATAL OCCURRENCE.—We learn that about two weeks since, a man by the name of E. Cason, residing near synthiams, in Harrison county, shot his father. It appears that the lather and son had a severe quarrel, which ended in a fight. The father threatened to kill his son, and went to the house for his gun. The son, also went for his. They met behind the house and both took aim at the same moment. The father's gun fashed; the shot in that of the son's took fatal effect near the heart of his father, who fell exclaiming, "You have killed me." The mother of the deceased was the only wirness of this horrid deed.—Covington, Kentucky Int. Feb. 5.

Another Case of Boston Munificence.—Abbot Lawrence proposes, in a letter to the Boston Post Society that it raise \$20,000 for erecting an improved kind of Sailor's Bosrding House, and begins by subscribing \$1,000. In reference to the eminently worthy seamen's chaptain there, Mr. L. says:—

"I avail my self of this opportunity to express my convictions of the eminent services, rendered by Mr Taylor to this country, and the world, in the cause to which he ass devoted his life. I believe he has done more to ameliorate the condition of seamen than any man living. We, the merchants, as well as the people in general, we to Mr. Taylor a debt, which can only be cancelled by strengthening his hands, and co operating with him in the greet work in which he is so successfully engaged."

Great Forgery in Baltimore.—A forged check

MEXICAN REVOLUTION .- The intelligence, which

Mexican Revolution.—The intelligence, which we laid before our readers yesterday, of the overthrow of Santa Anna, of his capture and confinement, puts a peried to the stirring interest of news from Mexico. The revolution having been completely established, it only remains for us to gather such items of news connected with recent events as were unavoidably overlocked.

The capture of the ex-President was effected by a de tachment from the volunteers of Jico, under command of D Amado Rodriguez, on the evening of the 15th of January. According to the official report, he surrendered himself with alacrity and yet with dignity. He demanded to be escorted to his bacienda at Encero, there to await passports, which he alleged he expected, to enable him to eave the country. Our files from Mexico and Vera Cruz say nothing of the manner of his capture, save what he was discovered by indians, through the segacity of their dogs, was on verbal authority. Immediately upon his capture he addressed a letter to General Rimcon, through General Gazman, requesting that his person might be respected, and himself spared from the insults of his enemies. His demands were complied with, and under an escort of five hundred men, he entered Jalapa in the evening, that hour being selected to avoid any demonstration of popular feeling which his presence might have provoked. He was subsequently transferred to Perote, and the orders were positive that he should be stristly guarded; but at the same time treated with the consideration due to a distinguished solder in misfortune, and allowed every intuigence compatible with his personal safety. On the 17th of Jan., the two Chambers of Congress were assembled in their capacity of Grand Jurors, and the capture of Santa Anna announced to them by Senor Cuevas, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address marked by great temperance and dignity. The reply of Senor Rosa, who presided over the Chambers, was in the same spirit. There is nothing said of vengeance by either of them; they recommend that the

the Southern Departments, Inity empowered by the Government to take measures for their entire and permanent pacification.

General Valencia, having vacated his command of the troops of the capital, has been selected by General Herrara, from the three names presented to him by the Council Government, as the President of the Council Now that the contest with SantsAna is over, the Government is turning its attention to the incursions of the Indians in the Northern Departments. Nothing can be more deplorable, according to the representations before as, than the state of things in Durango and the Northern part of the Department of Zacatecas. Durango has absolutely been overrun by the savages Bodies of saveral hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds have encamped at one time, and for several hundreds, the devenors of this Department, and of Chihushua, Zacatecas, Coahulia and New Mexico, to assure them that a large body of troops, amply supplied with the munitions of war, should march premptly to their defence, and put an end to the outrages from which they have suffered so much.

The trial of ex-President Canalizo, and of Basedre, ex-Secretary of War, are brought to a stand apparently

fered so much. The outrages from which they have suffered so much. The trial of ex-President Canalizo, and of Basedre, ex-Secretary of War, are brought to a stand, apparently from the want of public prosecutors. The organization of the Court for the trial of such cases is said to be altogether faulty, and the editors call the earnest attention of the Government and people to a radical reformation in this particular.

A force of three hundred men arrived at Vera Cruz on the 15th ult, from Campeachy, to assist in resisting the ascape of Santa Anna. The contract of the sufference of t

he loth ult, from Campeachy, to assist in resisting the scape of Santa Anna. Their aid was not needed, as it

the 15th ult, from Campeachy, to assist in resisting the escape of Santa Anna. Their aid was not needed, as it turned out.

The Minister of War, Garcia Conde, had entered with great energy upon a relogm in the administration of his department. Abuses the most enormous, especially in its discal arrangements, are said to have existed. The press is loud in its condemnation of his prempt and vigorous measures.

Evidence has been taken in regard to the robbery of the mint of Gunnejato. It appears to have been perpetuated by Sr. Sierra y Rosso, by direction of Santa Anna, the assertion of the latter to the contrary, netwithstanding.

Resolutions have already been entertained in Congress for conferring honors upon Gen Ignacio Inclan, for his every gallant defence of the sity of Puebla. This general's address to his troops, after the forces of Santa Anna had given in their adherence to the Government, is full of generous tribute to the gallantry of his associates in command, and the devotion of cifizens and soldiers to the cause of their country.

Official notice was given on the 14th to all fereign residents in the country, that they must during the month renew their "letters of security" or passports, under pain of fine or imprisonment; and the authorities were charged to see the laws of November, 1842 and '43, in this regard, excited the context of the country was a context of the country was a context of the country was a context of the country of the country was a context of the country of the count

wadniness at all times to take up arms for his country, when her independence shall be menaced, against any foreign nation.

Gen. Herrera has exercised his power to grant perdons in favor of several officers and soldiers condemned to death by former councils of war.

Our files of Mexican papers are so voluminous, that we find that we have exceeded the limits which we had assigned for ourselves, without at all exhausting them. Another day we may recur to some topics which appear o us to be of interest in the United States. It is worthy of notice that Santa Ana penned a letter to the Lieut. Col. Don Jose Antonio Guzman, commander of the forces in Jalapa, which we inserteer batim:

Fo the Lieut. Col. Don Jose Antonio Guzman.

My Esteemed Friend:—The enclosed letter I sincerely wish you would remit to Senor Rincon, without loss of time, after you have reed its contents, for which purpose i have not sealed it.

I should be under an obligation to your kindness were you to issue such orders that would prevent my receiving any personal injury, as in the present circumstances my memies might take an opportunity to satiate their ignoble revenge.

I should consider myself still more indebted to your ge-

only personal injury, as in the present circumstances my memies might take an opportunity to satiate their ignoble revenge.

I should consider myself still more indebted to your generosity were you to afford me the pleasure of a personal interview at this place.

Sincerely wishing you may enjoy the best of health, I beg to subscribe myself your affectionate and obedient servant, who kisses your hand.

(Signed) ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

We must conclude our translation of the official orders contained in our Mexican files already referred to, by briefly stating that the Commander General of the District of Jalapa, very generously orders the officer at the head of the troops who guard the person of Santa Anna, to see that their noble prisoner be treated with kindness, and a lue respect be paid to his mutilated condition.

In this decree he particularly enjoins that every kind of easponsibility rests with the combanding officer of the doresaid detachment, on whose person shall be visited the fatal consequences attending the escape of the prisoner; moreover, that the whole party must be put on their quard not to be seduced by the well known persuasive inquesity of their old chiefain; and that for the better security of his person, a most vigilant guard be kept on his every movement, during the march to the capitol.—

N. O. Pic and Tropic, Feb. 7.

DEAD —Mr. Jackson, who was stabled on the night of the Mardi-Gras ball, died yesterday morning of his wounds. His body is to be removed to New York, where he has lift a widow and several children. The reports respecting the commencement and regress of the difficulty that produced the fatal remounter are or various as to make it impossible to arrive at any conclusion upon the subject until a judicial examination is nail. The reports yesterday gave a different complexion to the strain from those of the preceding day, but we have not expressed an opinion upon the merits of this tragic business, nor do we intend to do so before the facts are brought to our knowledge through the courts of justice.—

A CALL FOR WIVES.—A Bachelor at Green Bay advertises in the Republican that "sixteen or twenty New York or New England damsels, of a suitable sgeooble Co-Partnerships, by migration to that part of Wisconsin, maids being scarce and bachelors plenty. Eastern papers requested to copy."

LAUNCH AT THE WEST.—The Mammeth Stemmer will be launched to day at 10 o'clock, from the yard of B. Hazen, Esq. Folton. She will measure one tho, sand and dity-three tons. This "bangs out" the big boats hereto-ore built on the Western waters. We remember none se arge—Cincinnati Gazelie.

DALLY'S TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

1885 River St. Troy.

THE Subscriber avails himself of this method of communicating to the public the fact that he is now manufacturing ine cut and smoking Tobacco and Sairf, at 226 River street. Troy, next door to the Fulton market. The following may be found at all times at his storeand factory:—

Tonacco—The celebrated Fancy Virginia. This Tobacco cook the premium at the late Fair. Extra hewing Tobacco, weet Virginia; American Smoking Tobacco, manufactured from the le-sf, Spanish do, Tarkine do.

Suppra—Hone scented, No. 1; Maccaboy, American Gentleman, Lundyfoot, French Rapee, and hish Blackquard.

The above articles are all warranted to be made of the finest maintes of leaf tobacco, and by the most experienced workness. The subscriber would also warrain his tobacco to be better manufactured than any other in the State of New York or sleewhere.

Orders directed as above will meet with prompt attentions, and